

?ds
Set Items Description
S1 2463498 DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATAMIN? OR (DATA OR RECORD) (1W)-
(MANAG? OR BASE? OR BANK? OR MINE? ? OR REPOSITOR? OR MINING)
OR DB OR DBS OR OODB OR RDB OR DBMS OR RDBMS
S2 3583535 (FAMILY OR FAMILIES) OR (GROUP? OR TABLE? OR SET OR SETS OR
CLASS OR CLASSES OR MODULE?) (5N) (RELATED OR RELATIONSHIP? OR
COMMON OR SIMILIAR OR SAME OR ALIKE OR KINDRED)
S3 281180 DUPLICAT? OR DUPE? ? OR DEDUPE? ? OR DEDUPLICAT?
S4 470 S1(S)S2(S)S3
S5 15327880 VALUE? ? OR CRITERI? OR SPECIFIC? OR PROPERT? OR FEATUR? OR
IDENTIFIER? ? OR FIELD? ? OR ELEMENT? ? OR INDICATOR? ?
S6 214 S4(S)S5
S7 160 RD (unique items)
S8 151 S7 NOT PY>2002
S9 73 S1(10N)S2(10N)S3(10N)S5
S10 55 RD (unique items)
S11 53 S10 NOT PY>2002
?show files
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 The Gale Group
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2004/Sep 20
(c) 2004 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2004/Sep 25
(c) 2004 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 647:cmp Computer Fulltext 1988-2004/Sep W2
(c) 2004 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2004/Aug W4
(c) 2004 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 The Dialog Corp.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2004/Sep W2
(c) 2004 Reed Business Information Ltd.
File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 The Gale group
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Aug
(c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2004/Sep 25
(c) 2004 San Jose Mercury News
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2004/Sep 27
(c) 2004 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
?

11/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02120830 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19960115 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Database design. (tips for creating and implementing efficient DBs)
(Databased Web Advisor Tips) (Product Support)
Hernandez, Michael J.
Databased Web Advisor, v15, n11, p82(1)
Nov, 1997
ISSN: 1090-6436 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 887 LINE COUNT: 00071

... As you work on the new structure, you assume there are parts of the existing **database** that you could probably use. Don't do it! The main problem with using the existing **database** structure is that you may import errors into the new structure. You don't want to inadvertently **duplicate** awkward **table** structures, poorly defined **relationships**, or inconsistent **field** definitions.

Tip #3: Make sure that each table represents just one subject--A subject can...

11/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
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01663516 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15000634 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Database design: redundancy and normalization. (Column) (how to eliminate redundant data; PC Tech: Corporate Developer) (Tutorial)
Ricciardi, Sal
PC Magazine, v13, n2, p285(3)
Jan 25, 1994
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2379 LINE COUNT: 00177

... have the right tables and columns. When a one-to-one or one-to-many **relationship** exists, the **tables** involved need to share a **common** column or common columns. When a many-to-many **relationship** exists, a third **table** is needed to represent the **relationship**.

Because removing **duplication** is a major goal when you're designing a **database**, you might be concerned about the possible repeated appearance of PubID foreign key **values** in the Book table. After all, there are likely to be many books with the...

11/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)
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01614379 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14191999 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Online defect management via a client/server relational database management system. (includes related article on client/server database architecture) (Technical)
Hoffmann, Brian E.; Keefer, David A.; Howell, Douglas K.
Hewlett-Packard Journal, v44, n4, p73(12)
August, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Technical ISSN: 0018-1153 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 7606 LINE COUNT: 00624

... An application cannot avoid firing a trigger when it attempts to modify data in a **table**.

Another **common** use of triggers is for the maintenance of internal

database consistency, or referential integrity. For example, **duplicate** data rows in **related tables** can ...an insert trigger or either or both tables to guarantee the one-to-one unique **relationship** that exists between two **tables**. Since client applications cannot be relied on to maintain the consistency of a **database**, triggers prove to be the ideal mechanism for this task.

Some integrity mechanisms seen in client/server database environments impose data constraints on single data **fields** directly. These mechanisms include rules, defaults, and user-defined data types. A rule is a...

11/3,K/14 (Item 14 from file: 275)
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01256130 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07139709 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Little big D. (Software Review) (Caltex Software Inc's D The Data Language 2.7) (evaluation)
Wright, Victor E.
PC Tech Journal, v6, n12, p110(11)
Dec, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 7969 LINE COUNT: 00638

... cursor visits only named fields and the system selects records when the last named key **field** is filled. When the Look command is ended with the F9 key, the collection remains...

...uses, such as report writing. Although Look is not query-by-example, it displays the **database** and allows users to select records.

In many cases, Find isolates records that have **duplicate values** in some **fields** --a mailing-list isolation might include several members of some **families**, for example. The Reduce command removes records with **duplicate values** in specified **fields**.

Isolation commands operate only on key **fields**. A complex query expression, however, can isolate records from multiple data groups, whether or not the **groups** have **common fields**. Other isolation commands include Fill (which isolates the entire **database** or an entire data group into a collection), Pick (which isolates records by record number...).

11/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 275)
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01242188 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06569235 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
db VISTA's network approach. (Software Review) (with related article on db VISTA's network data model) (evaluation)
Topper, Andrew
PC Tech Journal, v6, n5, p134(12)
May, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 5928 LINE COUNT: 00469

... s power lies in its ability to represent complex relationships between data while limiting the **duplication** of critical information. In the relational **database** model, records (which can be thought of as rows in a data **table**) are **related** through keys. These key **values** must be **duplicated** when tables are joined, and the **duplication** of this data propagates as more tables are created.

The problem inherent in this method is that when **duplicated** data are to be modified, each table and row containing the key data must be...

11/3,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 275)

01239421 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06250128 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The PC-IDMS alliance. (Integrated Data Management System)
Topper, Andrew
PC Tech Journal, v6, n3, p104(15)
March, 1988
ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 6854 LINE COUNT: 00539

... s dBASE III PLUS, Data Access Corporation's DataFlex, or Borland International's Paradox.

Network **databases** consist of records containing data and sets that represent the relationships between records, whereas relational **databases** consist only of **tables** of data with **relationships** dynamically defined. The relational and network models also differ in the physical definition of relationships. In most relational **data management** systems, relationships are defined by joining two or more **tables** over **common fields**. The **duplication** complicates changes to key **fields** because each instance of the **value** in the data files must be changed.

In the network model, **relationships** are defined as **sets**, with each set having an owner and one or more members. Relationships are maintained as...

11/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 275)
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01208709 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 05031356 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Database design techniques. (relational DBMS applications programming)
Browning, Dave
PC Tech Journal, v5, n7, p112(12)
July, 1987
ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 8914 LINE COUNT: 00703

... Customers having established accounts are kept in a file.

One of the principles of relational **database** management is that data **elements** should not be **duplicated** except as required for establishing **relationships** between **tables**. In the sample **tables** that are shown in figure 1, only the Supplier Number **field** appears in both tables. If only one table were used for all data, the supplier...naturally have fields containing data about each customer, such as account number, name, and address. **Fields** that need to contain more than one **value** for an individual customer, such as several shipping addresses for customers that place orders for shipment to multiple locations, should be assigned to separate tables.

Some **database** designs should not be normalized. However, an initial design of normalized tables is an excellent starting point for any application. Data **duplication** can then be applied to the design to accommodate real-world considerations. For example, in the sample order-entry **database**, the Customer table and the Stock List **table** have to be **related** via two other **tables**. A daily report that lists customer name and item ordered might save retrieval time if...

11/3,K/28 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R) File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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14840386 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 90164577 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Designing relational database systems. (The CPA and the Computer).
Tribunella, Thomas
CPA Journal, 72, 7, 96(4)
July, 2002

ISSN: 0732-8435
WORD COUNT: 1299

LANGUAGE: English
LINE COUNT: 00138

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

... dimensional tables. In relational DB modeling, tables relate to each other by sharing a common **field**. **Properties** of relational **databases** include the following:

- * There are no duplicate records (rows in a **DB** table).
- * Records are unordered and identified by a key.
- * There are no **duplicate** attributes (columns in a **DB** table).
- * Attributes are unordered.
- * All **fields** contain atomic data.
- * Each record has a unique primary key.
- * Relations (**DB** tables) do not contain data from multiple entities.

In addition to the above **properties**, relational **databases** are normalized. Normalization is the process of creating stable data structures from complex groups of data and dividing redundant data into separate **tables** and establishing their **relationships**. Normalization has six levels; a DB in the sixth normal form is as close to...

11/3, K/30 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R) File 148: Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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09353870 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19106981 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
That was the year that was - 1996. (online services industry) (Industry Overview)
Lambert, Nancy
Searcher, v5, n1, p6(5)
Jan, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Industry Overview ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE:
English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3475 LINE COUNT: 00282

... format for that file, but the least expensive standard print format that contains all the **fields** you specified. This also works if you use the INCLUDE command to add **fields** to a standard format.

KRI/DIALOG
KRI/Dialog, the first online host to introduce **duplicate** detection in bibliographic **databases**, was the last to implement it for patent **databases**. The IDPAT command was announced in May of 1996. Like patent **duplicate** detecting functions on other hosts, IDPAT lets you group patent **family** members both within and across **databases** and then choose to display or eliminate **duplicate** records. However, their definition of a **duplicate** record is any record citing the same priority information, whatever additional patent numbers it may...
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